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FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1909.

Did you bite?

Can you beat it—Salt Lake's build-
ing permit record?

Chief Crazy Snake appears to be act-
ing quite up to his name.

If you want to see what Utah is do-
ing, visit the Industrial fair.

Nevertheless, Mr. Payne may love
his tariff bill all the more for the
enemies it is making.

Mr. Hopkins may now consider him-
self to be a duly initiated member of
the Down and Out Club.

Wherever Mr. Castro may be going,
he feels that he has one fine, fat
"revolution" concealed in his pocket-
book.

Thomas C. Platt and Chauncey M. De-
pew may as well settle down to the
fact that he is a politician of the past,
and with a past.

President Taft already has a Cabinet,
but he evidently feels that his furnish-
ings will not be complete until he has
a tariff bureau.

Americans are not ungrateful, and for
that reason they feel to thank Apostle
Grant for his splendid contributions of
campaign thunder.

Whatever nation may first reach and
claim, the north pole will not be re-
quired to build border fortifications
to protect it from invasion.

Well, if the church-elected Mormon
lawmakers refused to establish prohibi-
tion, why should the church organ at-
tempt to lay the blame to the Gentiles?

Apparently the church politicians feel
it to be their duty to see to it that
Apostle Smoot's "Mouth" shall be
properly, if even if also improperly,
fed.

There are many men who deserve the
Nation's love and gratitude; but few
of them more than "Fighting Bob"
Evans, who is to be with us on Sat-
urday.

There could be no more beautiful and
inspiring sight than that to be presented
in the big parade of the Grand Army
veterans of the National Encampment
here next August.

What! Stockings expected to stand
a higher tariff? They'll be darned if
they do! But we hope a possibly angry
populace will forget when this stale
remark last appeared.

Hereafter you must be very careful
not to kiss peroxide blondes, as the
dentists say that they are more liable
to communicate infection. Of course,
you are to understand that natural
blondes are not included in the dan-
gerous list.

Those persons who were prone to
think that Speaker Cannon was not for
economy in National expenditures will
please note that there have been no
more applicants for Congressional
heroine medals since Uncle Joe kissed
the last recipient.

An Ohio girl danced with an old
gentleman who was otherwise being
neglected at a ball, and now she has
received a bequest of thirty-five thou-
sand dollars. This is hardly like pay-
ing the fiddler, but the money came
from the dancer, as usual.

A dispatch from Indianapolis tells
of the arrest of an ex-preacher for hav-
ing promoted a fake. Which will be
another reason why our Mormon
prophets should rejoice in the possession

of sufficient political power to hold
themselves immune from such disaster.

THE GANG ORGAN STEAL.

It really looked as though the \$4000
steal whereby those who had paid their
taxes in this county last year were
required to go down into their pockets
to bolster up a deceptively party organ,
was going to succeed. It looked as
though there was not sufficient private
or public interest in the matter to cause
any action to be taken for the refund
of the money involved in this audacious
steal. The organ was paid an amount
something in excess of \$4000 more
than was right, and more than the law
allows for publishing the delinquent
tax list last December. The law di-
rects that the county treasurer shall
collect twenty-five cents on account of
each delinquent tract advertised. And
that is all that can be collected. Mani-
festly, anything paid out on this ac-
count in excess of this lawful charge,
must be paid not by the delinquent tax-
payers who are entirely responsible for
the list, but by those who have paid
their taxes promptly according to law,
and have no business to be saddled with
any cost on account of the delinquent
taxes. It is clearly illegal to compel
the prompt paying tax-payers to go
down into their pockets to pay for the
advertising of other people's delin-
quencies.

According to law, the county commis-
sioners must call for bids for the
county supplies and advertising. If this
had been done, there would have been
a saving of upwards of \$4000 to the
county. Mr. Booth, president of the
company which runs the organ of the
gang, is quoted as saying that the
printing of the delinquent tax list does
not come under the class of advertis-
ing for which the statute says bids
must be solicited. But that is Mr.
Booth's assumption, and is clearly a
mistake. The statute does not divide
the advertising into classes. It includes
all advertising, without dividing it in
any manner, whether into classes,
sections, divisions, or anything of the
kind. It requires that the commis-
sioners shall invite bids "for the pub-
lishing of county reports, notices and ad-
vertisements."

It requires, further, that the county
commissioners "shall open the bids for
publishing reports, notices and ad-
vertisements, and shall award the same
to the lowest competent bidder, cir-
culation considered." There is nothing
there about classes; it includes all ad-
vertising. In consonance therewith, it
has been customary for the commis-
sioners to call for special bids on the
delinquent tax list. This, however, is
clearly an irregularity. The bids for
all publications should be submitted,
as the law requires, prior to July 1st
in every year, at the same time that
the commissioners call for bids for
county supplies. The fact that the
commissioners have been neglectful of
this statute in no way abrogates or
weakens its force. The statute is ab-
solutely comprehensive, plain, and man-
datory. The commissioners "shall"
do as the statute prescribes.

The place where this steal pinched
the hardest was in the office of the
county treasurer. It was clear that
there was no way known to the law
whereby the county treasurer could en-
ter up this illegal credit to himself
for money paid out in defiance of law—
this steal for the benefit for a partisan
organ. The commissioners appear to
have concerned themselves not one
whit about this. They ignored the re-
monstrance of the county treasurer;
they ignored the statement of the
county auditor, and apparently were
willing to leave the county treasurer in
the lurch, unable to balance his books
or to account for this overpayment.
There was no way whereby he could
credit himself with this amount, be-
cause the only credit allowed to him
under the law is twenty-five cents per
description of delinquent property spe-
cifically designated.

Finding remonstrance in vain, the
county treasurer very naturally ap-
pealed to the law and asked the aid
of the county attorney, Mr. Lyon. This
official has taken the matter up, appar-
ently in earnest, and we trust that he
will be steadfast in insisting that the
money must be made good by those
who have illegally taken it out of the
county treasury for political partisan
purposes, to wit, to sustain a totter-
ing mouthpiece of the party. Indeed,
the law makes it specifically his duty
to recover this money overpaid. It would
be an ugly thing to come before the
people on. The fact that upwards of
\$4000 was fraudulently taken out of
the pockets of the prompt tax-payers of
this county and handed over as a bonus
to a partisan organ, could not possibly
be approved by the voters. And so
political expediency should join with
public honesty in demanding that this
money shall be replaced in the treasury,
even if those accountable for purloin-
ing it have to make it good out of their
own pockets.

THE USUAL BEET REVOLT.

There is now on, the usual spring
protest of the beet growers in Utah
against the arbitrary regulations of the
beet factory managers as to the acres
of beets that may be planted, the seed
to use, and the price that will be paid
per ton for the sugar beets delivered
where the factory directs. Almost from
the first, this spring protest has oc-
curred. And every year the matter is
fixed in the usual arbitrary way, by
the president of the sugar beet com-
panies—who is also president of the
church, and as such supreme ruler over
the people in both spiritual and tem-
poral affairs—settling the matter by his
arbitrary order to the farmers to get
on and plant beets so that his factories

can make money by getting the sugar
out of them.

It is natural that the raisers of sugar
beets should make protest against the
arbitrary dictation of those who run
the sugar factories. When the beet-
sugar industry first got fairly upon its
feet in Utah, the factories sold their
sugar for four and one-half to four
and three-fourths cents a pound. They
paid four dollars to four dollars and
seventy-five cents per ton for beets.
There was thus a sort of corresponding
relation between the price per ton of
beets and the price per pound of sugar;
a ton of beets bringing one hundred
times the price of a pound of sugar.
Later on, however, the price of sugar
was advanced, but the price per ton
of beets did not advance; in fact, in
some cases there was even a reduction
in the price paid for the beets. Natu-
rally, dissatisfaction arose and a good
many of the beet-growers declared that
they would not plant beets any more.
And every year there has been revolt
of this kind, and every year some of
the beet growers declare they will raise
no more beets. However, they always
come to time when the decree comes
from the dual president. They go right
on and plant beets as before, in spite
of their threats not to do so, and in
spite of their dissatisfaction with the
price they get for their beets.

In former years a ton of beets would
get a hundredweight of sugar. Now it
takes almost a ton and a half of beets
to get the same quantity of sugar. No
wonder the beet raisers rebel, no wonder
they are discontented, and that it re-
quires a commandment from "the
lord" every year to make them raise
beets.

LEANING ON A FRAIL REED.

The elders in this conference feel
thankful for the News. They wait for
it and are very eager to read its pages.
It is like a letter from home. We admire
the noble stand it has taken in regard to
prohibition, and hope that it may pre-
vail. From letter of Elder Charles P.
Anderson, missionary in Sweden, printed
in the Deseret News, March 31, 1909.

That expression, "noble stand," as
applied to the church organ's attitude
toward prohibition, is among the choicest
of the many choice things that have
appeared in the Mormon lord's
publicist in a long time.

The history of this matter, couched
with the missionary's expressed joy at
receipt of the News, goes to show how
easily the Mormon people may be
gulled, if only it be the Deseret News
that prepares the gilded pill. Immedi-
ately after the last October conference,
when Apostle Grant's famous pro-
nouncement concerning the liquor traf-
fic was adopted, the News overflowed
with pretended enthusiasm for the
movement. In reality there was no
declaration by the conference for abso-
lute prohibition, the tenor of the resolu-
tion being plainly for limited sales.
Doubtless the church organ was aware
at the time that a bargain had been
made between its favorite politicians
and the liquor interests, the considera-
tion on the one side being the contribu-
tion of influence and money for po-
litical purposes, and on the other side a
guarantee of immunity from prohibi-
tive State law. With this knowledge
in its possession, and realizing that the
conference pronouncement was not for
strict prohibition, the News felt that
it was safe for it to go ahead and seem-
ingly espouse the Grant cause. It be-
gan to befool the Mormon people, as
usual; and Elder Anderson's letter
shows how well it has succeeded. The
Mormon mass was led to believe that
the leaders were earnestly for complete
suppression of the liquor traffic in Utah,
while at the same time a showing was
made to the world for purposes of
achieving popularity with men and wo-
men who were sincere in their efforts
in this direction. However, when the
time came to pay the price of political
perfidy, in accordance with the dishon-
orable deal, the News abandoned the
fight and took another tack altogether.
Its abandonment was so veiled in am-
biguity of expression, however, that
the first impression made upon the Mor-
mon mind was not eradicated in the
change of front by the News. The
mass of the church membership were
unable to perceive the lines of fine dis-
tinction that the News began to draw
upon the question, as is evidenced in
the expression of Elder Anderson in
praise of its "noble stand."

It is true, now that the battle has
been won by the liquor interests with
the assistance of the church political
manipulators, and the danger to the
boozing purveyors has been removed for
the time being, the News is again ap-
parently on the side of prohibition. But
it realizes, as do many others, that many
changes are likely to occur in two years.
And on this account it feels safe in
once more appearing to be with Apostle
Grant and those who gathered them-
selves about him, knowing full well that
by secret work these people may be
again defeated two years hence, and
that at that time it can claim that not-
withstanding its "noble stand" the
powers of evil have prevailed over it
and that it will be necessary to wait
until "the due time of the Lord" be-
fore success can be achieved.

In this matter (and speaking to the
subject of the case with which the News
is able to deceive its Mormon readers)
it may be recalled that once upon a
time it was charged that religion classes
of the Mormon church were being held
in public schoolhouses throughout Utah.
The News denied the charge, and the
Mormons believed it and denounced
those who brought the accusation. The
people were deceived until the State
superintendent of public instruction,
himself a Mormon, testified that such
classes were being held in over three
hundred public schoolhouses in the
State. Then the church organ dropped
the matter and began to harp upon

other hypocritical themes, causing its
readers to forget that it had been
caught in a deliberate falsehood. Then
it was charged that there had been a
number of cases of new polygamy in the
Mormon church since the issuance of
the Woodruff manifesto in 1890. This
was also denied by the News, which de-
signed the accusers in spiteful terms
as detractors against the State and
enemies of all the people. Then the
first presidency came out with a declara-
tion, which was adopted by the April
conference of 1907, in which the chief
authorities of the church confessed that
the charge was true. In this matter
also the News became silent, pursuing
a similar course to that followed in
the religion class matter.

As far back as one may care to go in
the history of the church organ, the
course of that paper will be found to
have been one of consistent hypocrisy.
And during all this time it will also be
discovered that the Mormon people
have been successfully hoodwinked by
it—apparently the greater the falsehood
promoted the more successful was it in
its mission of deceit.

THE PRESIDENT AS "THE HEAD."

There has been so much unprece-
dented usurpation of authority in the
office of the Chief Executive of this
Nation for some years past, that the
ideas of the people with respect to the

Presidential office, especially as com-
pared with the duties and powers of
that office, and duties and powers of
Congress, that the public seems largely
to be drifting from the primary
conceptions of republican government
which have prevailed from the first in
the United States. It is surprising,
however, to see this view taken in such
pronounced fashion as in the editorial
interpretation of "The March of
Events," in the April number of The
World's Work. The editor therein ex-
presses the opinion that—

If you take a journey at any time in
the populous, dominant region which New
York still thinks of as "the West," and
talk with men in their clubs or in hotels,
or in their offices, or in their homes, you
will discover that they regard the Presi-
dent of the United States as the real head
and leader of the nation—whether the
President be Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Taft—
and their thought of him is of the man
that has been chosen to lead. They think
of him as having direct personal responsi-
bility to the people. While they recog-
nize the co-ordinate powers of Congress,
they care nothing about the finely drawn
questions of "encroachment" and the like.
A man—a trusted and able and
patriotic man—has been put in the White
house as the head of the Government,
and the people give him their loyal sup-
port. It would, in fact, be worth much,
if Congress kept this simple fact in mind.
For Congress is, as the public sees it, a
big body of men, almost a mob, the in-
dividual members of which are responsible
to their constituents, but the whole body
seems responsible to nobody. It passes
bills during every Administration, some-
times many of them, which the President
must veto for the public welfare. It per-
mits its members to talk endlessly to the
galleries and to the backwoods. As a

body, it falls far short of the Executive
in the confidence of the people.

That, however, is a clear departure
from the original conception of the
Fathers as between the respective posi-
tions of Congress and of the President.
In the formation of the Government,
one of the chief things had in view by
the Fathers was the limitation of the
executive power of the Chief Executive.
The danger of that officer making him-
self practically a king or autocratic
dictator was keenly felt, and every pro-
vision that could be supposed to be
effective to prevent that result was
adopted. And yet we hear now such
expressions as the above, that the
Executive has the confidence of the
people to a far greater extent than
has Congress, while Congress directly
represents the people.

If one were talking about remodeling
the government of Russia so as to place
the Czar's power on a popular basis,
with a dummy absolutely subservient to
him, as it is, then that sort of com-
ment would be quite appropriate. It
would change the source of authority
of the ruler of "all the Russias" from
a divine right to a popular right, and
thus changed, the above comment would
fit to a hair; but to apply in the Gov-
ernment of the United States that sort
of comment is an absolute departure
from the foundation basis of our re-
publican institutions and a disrepa-

versal of the ideas of the
regard to the respective pos-
Congress and of the Chief Ex-
If we were electing a dicta-
autocrat to rule us in place of
dent, then we might expect the
tent to appeal to the people to
him as against Congress. A
we should have such revol-
Louis Napoleon created in
through his appeal to the popu-
Fortunately, however, nothing
kind is possible in America,
to be hoped that we shall pre-
turn to the old-fashioned idea
have a popular Government
the people have delegated their
representative and legislative
Congress, and that they elect
dent to carry out the laws,
to rule.

Every State which has adopted
many laws" providing nomi-
nations instead of nominating
for the selection of candidates
to change and modify them,
culty being that they do not
majority candidates. To make
nominations effective there must
vision for a second primary,
the candidates to be voted for
two, three, or four who had
est vote at the first primary,
one gets the majority of the

Ladies' Gingham or Washable Petticoats

Gingham Petticoats, blue and
white striped; three-section flounce;
well-made, at 75c.

Ladies' black and white checked,
plain gray, tan, and blue and brown
and white striped; deep flounce;
well-tailored and strapped; under-
lay; extra value, at \$1.25.

Ladies' Featherbloom Petticoats,
with embroidered flounce; in all
colors, tan, navy blue, green, brown
and black; regular \$2.25 values, at
\$1.40.

Little Prices for Conference and Home Folk—Notions

10c black cube pins, 100 count, .3c
25c white four-yard tape, .1c
25c ironing wax, .1c
15c wire hair pin cabinet, .10c
15c Mohair shirt braid, .5c
5c 100-yard spool sewing silk, .5c
5c basting cotton, 300 yards, .3c
10c box of bone hair pins, .5c
5c paper of safety pins, .1c
15c, 20c, and 25c children's sup-
porters in black and colors,
pair, .10c
75c ladies' pad supporters, Friday
and Saturday only, .25c

Fancy Goods

This is the third shipment of these
12 inch bags with riveted, covered
frames; leather lined; fitted on one
side with a large pocket and con-
tains a coin purse; all are black.
These have sold for \$2.75; confer-
ence price, \$1.25
Dressmaking shopping bags, regu-
lar \$1.45; for 95c. Browns, tans
and blacks.

Misses' leather hand-bags, regu-
lar 75c; conference price, 50c.

75c and \$1.00 Ladies' Calfskin Belts, Conference price 50c; all colors and all sizes.

Fine gold-filled one-piece collar
supporters, .5c
Coral neck chain, .5c
75c carved Barrettes, large size, .50c
Rose hat pins and rosebud hat
pins, 35c and 50c kind, 19c.
They are metalized and are very
popular.

The Featherweight Hair Rolls

They are usually sold for 75c;
our price is 50c.

These come in six shades—
from blonde to black—and are
24 inches long.

Little Prices in Toilet Goods

Kirk's 8-ounce cake of toilet soap,
in Elder flower, oatmeal and glycer-
ine, 3 cakes in a box; conference
price, 19c.

Face powder, imported and do-
mestic, 25c to 50c; regular confer-
ence price, 19c.

Toilet cream for chapped hands;
regular price 25c; conference price,
19c.

Hind's Honey and Almond cream
for 33c.

25c and 35c dressing combs, in
rubber and celluloid, 19c.

A large 3-pound bar of domestic
castile toilet soap, 39c.

Hurlbut's 50c boxed papers, to
close out for 35c a box.

\$1.00 an Ounce Imported Perfumes at 50c an Ounce

WHITE LILAC.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
CARATION.
SWEET PEA.
WHITE HELIOTROPE.
CRAB APPLE.
NEW MORN-HAY.
JOCKEY CLUB.
APPLE LEAVES.
TREBLE and
VIOLET.

The Bargain Department Will Again Be a Big Feature Saturday.

KEITH O'BRIEN Co.

Friday and Saturday Specials in Dresses, Coats and Suits

One-Piece Dresses

Decided values in one-piece
Dresses: Taffetas and Foulards,
in Copenhagen, reseda, rose, wister-
ia, peacock, brown, navy,
champagne and black. Smart
and correct styles in every de-
tail. Friday and
Saturday, special \$13.95
Alterations extra.

Misses' Panama Jumper Dresses

Jaunty one-piece style, trimmed
with tailored buttons. Navy,
brown, wine, green and black.
Sizes 16, 18 and 20. Friday and
Saturday
special \$6.95

Extremely Smart Mannish Street or Traveling Coats.

The latest single breasted cut, in
covert, striped or plain serges;
fancy worsteds and pongee. Full
50 inch length. Prices from

\$12.95 to \$45.00

A Feature \$25.00 Suits is Made of

The materials are those used in \$35.00 and \$40.00 values.
First class tailoring and of the usual high standard of
correct styles. Shown in all the new shades of rose,
reseda, navy, tan, new blue, gray, brown; also fancy
suitings in shepherd cheeks and invisible striped novel-
ties. Sizes 32 to 42. Friday
and Saturday \$25.00
All alterations extra.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY WAIST SPECIALS!

Lingerie Model, of
excellent quality, ex-
quisite yoke of Ger-
man val. insertion
finished at center
with beautiful me-
dallion; yoke is fur-
ther embellished
with eluny lace;
front draped with
val. insertion extend-
ing to the waist line;
open back trimmed
with rows of val in-
sertion and pintucks.
Long sleeves trim-
med to harmonize
with front. Special—

\$2.45

A beautiful waist of French batiste daintily trimmed with
val. insertion and embroidery set in to form a yoke, long
sleeves trimmed with val. insertion and
tucks; back to match. Special \$2.45

About fifteen different patterns, some of which are lace
and embroidery combinations; others with dainty em-
broidery fronts, tucked back and sleeves. \$2.45
Splendid values for



Out-of-Town
Shoppers are De-
lighted with the
Values and the
High Quality of
our Merchandise.

Visitors are coming
to the store in num-
bers. They frequently
speak of the pleasing
styles and the reason-
able values.

An erroneous idea
exists in the minds of
some of the home shop-
pers. Said a customer:
"I presume that you
will put out during
Conference week your
cheapest goods."

No, we do not. The
only difference is a
general lowering of
prices. It must be re-
membered that many
out-of-town shoppers
are in affluent circum-
stances; others com-
fortably fixed. Many
of these customers buy
as high a class of mer-
chandise as do Salt
Lakers. They with-
hold certain purchases
until they come to the
city.

At Keith-O'Brien's
they buy their dresses
and suits, shirt waists,
millinery, hosiery, ox-
fords, gloves, neckwear,
trimmings, corsets, un-
derwear, and what not.
The prices and the
selections are better
than in the stores in
smaller towns. Not
only do visitors benefit
by the reductions, but
home shoppers, from
experience, recognize
the advantage of pur-
chases during Confer-
ence week.